HSTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

brandero's Mair Preservative.

WE have considerably enlarged THE DAILY ONIO ST CTERMAN, and now print it on plain and handsome new type, and clear white paper. In Politics, THE OHIO STATESMAN is, in War as in

Peace, for the Country, for the Constitution, and for a faion of equal States, with equal privileges, and with equal and exact justice to all its citizens. We are for the Old Flag, with not a Star or Stripe erased, and the Old Union as far as it is possible to restore it, and for the existing Constitution, in its spirit, letter

Upon the coming events of the year, rost the hopes of the People and Government. We are in the midst of a bloody and protracted civil war. Its duration and close depend upon a wiser, truer and more patriotic Policy than we have seen during the present Administration. We owe it to the memory of our Fathers, and to the hopes of our Children, to the future of our Country, and to the best interests of mankind, to change a Policy which is drifting us farther and farther from the landmarks of our patriotic sires. THE STATESMAN will do all it can to aid in bring-

ing about this change; and hence, the Publishers in vite support and encouragement from all those who while wishing for a good NEWSPAPER, also wish to We publish a paper in which we seek to give the TRUTH. Our Commercial Reports, our Markets, our

Political and General News, are carefully freed from the sensational character, and we seek to make THE STATESMAN trusticerthy in every particular.
For News, for Instruction, for Good Morals, for Sound Political Sentiments, for a Steady Defense of American Institutions, Take, Read and help to Circulate, THE OHIO STATESMAN.

THE WEEKLY OHIO STATESMAN is one of the largest, cheapest, and best printed Papers in the West. Each number contains a complete resume of all the Military and Political news of the week; the latest telegraphic and market reports; a carefully prepared collection of literary reading for the home and family; and an abundance of paragraphs upon every topic of interest or importance. The wide circulation already obtained by this paper, is an evidence of its popularity, and of its being adapted to the wants of the people.

### Terms of The Weekly Statesman.

### Terms of The Daily Statesman.

\*\* three months..... 9 25 TO MARRIED LADIES

Terms of The Tri-Weekly Statesman. 

### The Weekly Statesman for the Campaign.

abilition of Allenda American Pela

In order to extend the circulation of our Mammoth Weekly Edition of THE OHIO STATESMAN, and to enable our friends to get up Clubs for the Presidential Campaign, upon the most favorable terms, we have decided to turnish it to Subscribers, from the 7th of July to the middle of November embracing the whele of the exciting and important Political Campaign, and including the Presidential Election Returns-at the following LOW AND GREATLY EX-DUCED BATES:

" twenty " | " | " | 11.50 \*\*\* Dan West August and Lane . 37/25 " one hundred copies, for the campaign 51 00

THE WEEKLY STATESMAN, at those rates, four and a half months, will be the CREAPEST PA-

#### CITATION TOTAL A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.

To the party sending us the largest number of subscribers for the Campaign (not less than one hundred), at the club rates, we will make a present of a TEN-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE,

of the good, honest old Demogratic Currency. For the Second Largest List (not less than fifty)

we will make a present of a FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.

For the Third Largest List (not less than fifty), we

-A SPLENDID VOLUME.

any other club of fifty or over, we will make a ent to the person getting it up of a handsome graved Likeness of the Democratic Numines for the residency, whoever he may be. ub subscribers may have their papers addressed

he names of all subscribers for the Campaign heald he in promptly before the first of July, that we may know the number of copies to print,

#### LAYMAN & BAKER,

Editors of The Ohio Statesman, COLUMNUS, OHIO.

PETER MARTIN'S Patent Improved Hot Air Furnaces.

For Public and Private Use.

For Wood or Coal.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the above Furnaces, as they combine ventilating with heating qualities.

The inventor has, after years of experiments, succeeded in perfecting what he claims to be the best Furnace now in use. Among its many advantages over the ordinary Furnaces, are:

The small amount of fuel required to keep it in operation. Peration.

Keeping the rooms constantly supplied with pure, fresh air, drawn from Nature's inexhaustible stock out of doors.

out of doors.

Large Air Chambers, avoiding the confinement of heat in heated walls and hot metal chambers.

Improved Water Chambers, which keep up a steady supply of moisture, which overcomes the great objection to ordinary Hot Air Furnaces.

The castings are heavy, and strongly belted together, guaranteeing darability under any degree of heat.

Particular attention is called to the SELF-REGULATING ARRANGEMENT of this Furnace, which has been pronounced by scientific men to be the

BEST EVER MADE. Every Furnace warranted to give entire sat-

By permission I refer to the following parties where the Furnaces are in operation: Mr. P. Martin, of this city, has constructed a "Hot Air Furnace" in the Second Reformed Church (corner Findlay and Baymiller streets), which has thus far given entire satisfaction. For efficiency in warming, purity of air, and economy of fuel, we can speak of it in most favorable terms. Its permanency and durability also seem to promise well. The plan of draught and echtilation is good.

From our experience, we can recommend M. M. Lip as a refere. From our experience, we can recommend Mr. Mar-tin as an adept in the art of warming buildings, and as quite competent to give satisfaction in the con-struction of Furnaces wherever practicable.

Trustees of the Church of the Cross, SAMUEL MEASE, Pastor. Mr. Notre Dame, Reading, Onio.) November 30th 1861, Ma. Martin:—This is to certify that we tried the Furnace you built for us, and are satisfied with it.—Our rooms are amply heated.

Yours, respectfully.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

Leartestimony to the above, having used the same Furnace all last winter, and am fully satisfied with all its arrangements.

M. L. LEOPOLD,

101 Eighth street, of Leopold & Goodheart, No. 74
West Pearl street.

CINCINNATI, June 28, 1862.

As Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, I recently ordered one of Peter Martin's Hot Air Furnages, and am fully satisfied with it.

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Have one of Peter Martin's Hot Air Furnaces. It

Six months.

Clubs of four copies, one year.

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Smoke Consuming Coal and Wood Hot Air Furnace. Furnaces altered and repaired.

Galvanized fron Cornices and Gutters.
Tin, Corrugated and Sheet fron and Slate Roofer
Corrugated fron Doors and Shutters.

Full particulars regarding price, &c., can be
obtained at my store, No. 149 West Fifth street, or
at the office of the Burnet House.

No. 149 West Fifth street, between Kace and Elm,

> ELECANT CRENADINES. GRENADINE BAREGES, Paris Organdies SILK MOUSSELINES.

Black and Colored Grape Marets.

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Mode and Cuir Alpacas.
Paris Printed Challies.
Mouruing Mozambiques TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS. Scotch Ginghams and Chambrays.
Plain Prench Jacopets and Chintzes Comprising the most extensive and desirable assort-ment of Dress Goods in the city, and at

Lowest Prices.

### BAIN & SON,

MONOTICE. OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF PRINTING. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at the office of the Secretary of State of he State of Ohio, until

Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for executing the State Printing Binding, etc., for the period of two years from and after the first Monday of November, next ensuing, in accordance with the provision of the act entitled "an est to provide for the execution and supervision of the State Printing and Binding," passed March 24, 7800, and the act supplementary thereto, passed May 1, 1802. 24, 1866, and the act supported to the second and the act supported and second and the secretary of State.

Full printed specifications can be had on application to the Secretary of State.

Full printed specifications can be had on application to the Secretary of State.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, excerted in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, satisfactory to the Commissioners of Printing, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to law, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be adjudged by him, and for the payment as liquidated damages by such hidder to the State of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract; said bond to be null and void if no contract shall be awarded to him No bid unaccompanied by such bond will be untertained by the Commissioners of Printing.

A like bond in the ponal sum of five thousand dellars, must accompany each proposal for folding, stitching or binding.

Copies of bonds (in blank) will be furnished to bidders on application to the Secretary of State.

In all respects the printing and binding shall be executed, and the bills thereof made out, fleet, and ited and paid in conformity with the provisions of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the State printing and binding," passed March 24, 1860—to which act reference is hereby made for such find the ring of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "To provide for the execution and supervision of the set "Proposals for Binding," as the case may be, and addressed to the Secretary of State,

Yw. ARMSTRONG,

Secretary of State,

JAMES H. GODMAN. Commiss'rs Auditor of State, of Printing June 2-dollar.

Master Commissioner's Sale. Abraham Carlisle Superior Court of Gideon Vandsmark et al. Franklin county, Ohio.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF said Court to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Columbus, un Saturday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, situate in Franklin county, and State of Ohio Thirty-four and one-half (24%) fest off of the west side of in-tot number seven hundred and ninety-eight (798), in the city of Columbus, Frackin county, Ohi., as designated on the map of said city.

Appraised at \$7000. Sheriff and Master Commission

TO THE READERS AND FRIENDS HOT AIR FURNACES BENNO SPEYER'S BANKING HOUSE, Commission, Forwarding and

Notarial Office, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY

transport per FOR THE salution wines. Bremen, Hamburg & Havre Steamers.

"The grant of the AND ALSO district strate "STEEL Handing Cerena" RAILROAD TICKET AGENCY

EAST AND WEST.

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MILLINERY. Mrs. M. A. Van Houten WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM
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MILLINERY GOODS! which she will open for the inspection of the public on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 20, 21 and 22.

She is in constant receipt of the latest styles, suitable for the season. Silks, Ribbons, Fl. wers, Laces, Rushes, and various other Trimmings and Materials.

BONNETS! CHILDRENS' HATS! Of various styles. To all of which she solicits the attention of the Indies of the city, and country miliners.

Mrs. VAN HOUTEN constantly keeps on hand a supply of Bonnet and Hat Blocks.

Bieaching done to order on short notice.

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Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kipd of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold in Columbus, Ohjo, by S. E. Samuel, G. Roberts, N. B. Marble, J. N. Denig, Denig & Sons, Thrall & Benham, H. Wilson and R. Jones & Son, Druggists. jan23'64-d&wly.mon.wed.frid.

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FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. AT Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. No. 273 South High St. Columbus, Ohio,

All Goods delivered free of charge to any pa DAVID W. BROOKS, J JOHN STEARNS, N. MERION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Beef

SEE SANDER JA GENERAL WESTERN PRODUCE. The undersigned pay their

Particular Attention To the sale of the above articles, and

Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF QUICK RETURNS MADE, on very advantageous terms. We issue WEEKLY PHICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail gratito those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street, N V. City.

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Merchant Tailors, alossAHEAD: ACAIN att aus WE HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL AND WELL

STOCK OF COODS in our line, bought for Cash at the Cheapest Possible Rates. We keep constantly on hand all the Newest Styles of Goods in the Eastern market, and offer them at as Cheap Rates as any other house in the West. As

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

And do our own Cutting and attend to business per-sonally, we guarantee general satisfaction, both in Goods and Fits.

We give especial attention to getting up Military Officers' Clothing.

Our friends and the public in general are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MANTED—HAND LOOM. Every farme to know that Lamb's Self-Acting Hand Loom is an article he wants to make and save money with The turning of an easy crank by a man, woman's boy does the whole business of weaving 15 to 20 yards in a day; \$5 to \$10 a day can be earned by its use. State, County and Township Rights and Looms for sale. Address, with stamps, BRANSON & Elbiot. Chicago, III.

Summer Arrangement. Columbus

INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,

Trains leave Columbus daily (Sundays excepted)

FIRST TRAIN; (VIA DAYTON)—At 1:25 A. M., arrives at Xenia at 3:45 A. M., Dayton at 4:40 A. M., Richmond at 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis at 9:20 A. M., Chicago at 8:35 P. M., and St. Louis at 9:30 P. M.; M., Chicago at 8:25 P. M., and St. Louis at 9:30 P. M., SECOND TRAIN, (VIA PIQUA)—At 5 A. M.; connects at Milford for Springfield and Marywille, at Urbana for Clyde and Sandusky, at Piqua for Ft. Way e, Toledo and Detroit, at Greenville for Union City, Moneis, &c., at Richmond for Logan-pert and Ch cago, and at Indianapolis with trains for Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Quincy, &c. THIRD TRAIN, (VIA DAYTON)—At &A. M.; srrives at Xenia at 8:95 A. M., Dayton at 8:50 A. M., connecting at Richmond for Logansport and Chicago, and at Indianapolis for Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield and Quincy.

FOURTH TRAIN. (VIA PIQUA)—At 11:30 A.M.; connects at Milford for Marysville and Springfield, at Urbana for Bellefontaine, &c., at Piqua for Union Citr, at Richmond for Logansport and Chicago, and at Indianapolis for Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago. cago.

FIFTH TRAIN, (VIA DAYTON)—At 11:50 A.

M.; arrives at Xenia at 1:55 P. M., Dayton at 2:90 P.

M. Richmond at 5:20 P. M., connecting for Logansport and Chicago, and at Indianapolis for Louisville,

St Louis and Chicago.

StXTH TRAIN. (PIQUA ACCOMMODATION)

—At 5 P. M., connects at Urbana for Bellefontaine,
and at Piqua for Lima, Toledo, Detroit, Ft. Wayne.

THROUGH TICKETS For sale, to all the principal Western points, at as low rates as by any other route. FIRST CLASS SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

H. B. BIGELOW, General Passenger Agent, Columbus, O. HENRY BROOKS, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, O. Columbus, June 27, 1864-dtf

#### SEWING MACHINES GROVER AND BAKER'S FAMILY MACHINES

BEST IN MARKET. Work done by them takes PREMIUMS WHEREVER SHOWN.

GROVER & BAKER'S SHUTTLE MACHINES Are the best for Tailors now in use.

GROVER & BAKER'S 500 YARDS SPOOL THREAD IS THE best and cheapest to be had, being only the price of two common spools— A CLEAR SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT

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ESTABLISHED 1760. Peter Lorillard.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer. 16 and 18 CHAMBERS STREET,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York), Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF. Demigros Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, Copenhagen Macaboy, Rappe, Coarle Rappee, Gentleman, American Gentleman, YELLOW SNU

Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,
Irish High Toast,
Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch
Fresh Scotch,
ATTERNATION ATTENTION IN CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUC-TION IN PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHOWING AND SMOK-ING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPE-

SMOKING. FINE-CUT CHEWING. SMOKING. Long. P. A. I.., or plain. S. Jago. No. 1. Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanjsh, No. 2. Sweet-Scented Oronoco, Canas Nos: 1 & 2. Tin Foll Cavendish, Tur Mixed Grapulated.

# augl4'83-dly

N. B .- A circular of prices will be sent on appli-

## BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO. EXTRA SUBSTANTIAL PAGED BLANK BOOKS.

Every Variety of Book Binding Executed with promptness, of the best materials at the lowest Cash prices.

Ruled and bound to any desired pattern.

N. W. LEFAVOR. feb2-dlm&wsm

Sheriff's Sale, Samuel L. Quinn

ya.

David Quinn et al.

In Partition.

Superior Court of Franklin
County, Ohio.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF I said Court, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1864, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Columbus, on Saturday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1864. at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, and State of tate, situate in the country of Franklin, and State of Ohio, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section aix, in township two, of range sixteen, of the unappropriated Military lands in the district of Chillicothe, and State of Ohio, containing seventy-three acres and three hundredths (3-100) of an acre, according to the official plat of the survey of said lands; also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section six, in township two, of range sixteen, of the unappropriated lands in the military district offered for sale at Chillicothe, Ohio, containing seventy-eight acres and three one-hundredths of an acre (78 3-100), all of said lands being situated in Franklin county, Ohio, and being the premises owned and occupied by the late Peter Quinn, at the time of his decase.

Printer's fees, \$8 00, 1810 781

# Thio Statesman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Ohio Statesman Company.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - - JULY 22.

THE LATE NATIONAL BUMILIATION.

A Review of the Recent Invasion.

Stinging Article from the National Intelligencer.

LAN'S ADVICE. ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

WHAT IT COSTS TO DISREGARD GEN. M'CLEL-

(From The National Intelligencer.) The Valley of the Shenandoah has more than once been the valley of our national humiliation. After more than three years of gigantic war, our military administration has not learned to apprehend the rela-tion of this valley to the defense of Washington, and the enemy, safely presuming on the ignorance and shiftlessness of that administration, has learned to practice in this quarter a wear isome monotony of move-ment which only serves to show that he deems it sale at any time to hope for success by counting on our official stolidity as a vantageously occupied by a detachment of standing substitute for his poverty of inven-infantry, well intrenched. Block-houses standing substitute for his poverty of inven-

Talleyrand was wont to say that it is always better to rely on the folly of your an-tagonist than on your own sagacity, and it Physical geography has ordained that the occlusion, or at least the vigilant observation, of this side approach of the city of our disposal, to scout toward the Occopusation, of this side approach of the city of Washington, shall be a prime element in any campaign which starting from Washington, has the city of Richmond for its objective point. And yet, with a want of foresight which, in the absence of all conceivable motive for the willful betrayal of a grave public trust, confounds the rea-son of ordinary mortals by its magnitude and by its inveteracy, our military authorities have for four successive summers permitted this valley to be used by the enemy at his pleasure for the purpose of bringing and an adva confusion on the well laid plans of all our if possible. Generals operating against Richmond .station in this valley a capable commanding officer, or at another from not retaining a sufficient force under his command; or at still another from not occupying the proper points of observation to descry the approach of danger in time to guard against positive certain it is that the military administration. in giving the country much sad experience

of inefficiency, has nowhere made that inefficiency more egregious and deplorable valley, with General Beauregard in the very crisis of the conflict—a failure which, whether resulting from the incompetency of General Patterson, as some charge, or from the inadequacy of his aggressive force, as others represent, is one of which the remust equally rest on the central

power which appoints our commanders and directs the operations of the war. The campaign of General McClellan was arrested and frustrated by the incursion General Jackson into this valley in the latter part of May, 1862, compelling the abrupt r treat of Gener. I Banks, throwing our military authorities here into a most abject panic, and preventing the contemplated junction of General McDowell with General McClellan by the Fredericksburg railroad —he being diverted from this line of march to engage in what he knew to be the impossible chase of Jackson; and Jackson, in the meantime, after distracting all our combinations, succeeded in hurling his whole col-umn against General McClellan's forces around Richmond at the very moment when our military authorities, relying on the reports of General Fremont after the battle of Cross Keys on the 8th of June, supposed

him still to be detained in the valley by the threatening presence of that officer. Then came the brief campaign of General Pope, in which, after having his flank re-peatedly turned and his communications with Washington broken by an attack in his rear, he was badly repulsed, and driven into the defenses of Washington, while the enemy, with leisurely composure, turned from the pursuit of his broken and mishandled forces to proceed through this same valley, and make the formidable irruption into Maryland which was repelled by Gen-

eral McClellan in the battle of Antietam on time, or which attended the surrender of Harper's Ferry—results all due to the inca-pacity which placed incompetent officers in important positions; and which, in the case of Harper's Ferry, was made doubly con-spicuous on this occasion by the retention of Colonel Miles at that post, under orders from General Halleck, after the military availability of the position was entirely neutralized by the turn events had taken. Official incapacity in Washington, thus combined with military incompetency at the post, to erect anew at the entrance of and Baltimore and Philadelphia; or that a this valley, the caudine forks of an un-speakable humiliation, which largely mod-ified the exultation justly produced by the victory of Antietam, and which, in all generous minds, was intensified by the attempt to throw on General McClellan the responsibility for the untoward events which he had the sagacity to foresee, but not the power to prevent after his advice in the premises had been contemned by the Gen-

eral-in-chief And next, in the summer of 1863, more than a month after the disaster at Chaucellorsville under General Hooker, the Confederate commander proceeded to project a new invasion of the North, via this same valley of the Shenandoah. From a failure on the part of our military authorities to occupy in this quarter the proper points of observation, and from their failure to place in the positions actually occupied the req-uisite military talent and skill, the country uisite military talent and skill, the country was again called to blush at the disgraceful stampede of Milroy which preceded the irruption of the enemy into Maryland. Winchester was evacuated with John Gilpin speed; and eighteen field pieces, five thousand five hundred muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition were left behind by the furtities of valuable gift to the in-

## directors, with as little perspleacity as our have shown themselves to possess, would not for the fourth time permit mismanagement in this valley to lay a stone of stumbling and rock of offense in the way of the campaign. And yet the illustration we have just had of the want of forecast which has been signalized by the conduct of the

war in this quarter surpasses in its propor-tions anything we have yet been called to witness. Let us analyze the elements of the invasion which has just ended in the raising of the "siege of Washington." It is obvious to the most unmilitary mind that in order to guard the side approach to Washington via the Shenandoah valley, a post of observation should be selected at such point in or near the valley as shall enable the force which occupies it to discern the approach of danger in time to guard against the descent of the blow and to calculate its probable weight wherever it may fall. Before starting out on the campaign against Richmond in the spring of 1862, General McClellan was careful to take pre-

cautions on this score. Under date of March

16. in that year, he wrote to General Banks (who had been selected to watch the valley) as tollows: Your first care will be the rebuilding of the railway from Washington to Manassas and to Strasburg, in order to open your communication with the valley of the Shenandoah. As soon as the Manassas Gap Railway is in running order intreneh a brigade of infantry, say four regiments. with two batteries, at or near the point where the railway crosses the Shenand Something like two regiments of cavalry should be left in that vicinity to occupy Winchester, and thoroughly scour the country south of the railway and up the Shenandoah valley, as well as through Chester Gap, which might perhaps be ad-

little more advanced points on the Orange is certain that the enemy, in the use he periodically makes of the valley of the Shen- railway bridge is repaired. in presuming always on our official want of that quality in the conduct of the war.—

Physical geography has ordered the war. burg.

To recapitulate, the most important points

should be built at all the railway bridges.

Occupy by grand guards Warrenton junction and Warrenton itself, and also some

which should engage your attention are as follows: 1. A strong force, well intrenched, in the vicinity of Manassas, perhaps even Centerville, and another force (a brigade), also well intrenched, near Strasburg.

 Block-houses at railway bridge.
 Constant employment of the cavalry well to the front. 4. Grand guards at Warrenton Junction. and an advance as far as the Rappahannock

5. Great care to be exercised to obtain Whether it be at one time from failing to full and early information as to the enemy. 6. The general object is to cover the line of the Potomac and Washington. We all know how these prudential arrange-ments of General McClellan were broken up by mischief; or whether, at some times, it be his previous control of its operations. And from committing all these blunders at once; since that data these prudential measures, as been re-established, for no other reason, as far as we can perceive, than that to re-establish them might be construed by somebody into a than in this quarter. tribute to General McClellan's military sugarity
The first battle of Bull Run was turned in selecting a point of observation like from victory into disaster by the failure of Chester Gap, midway on the castern border

General Patterson to prevent the junction of the valley, where the approach of dan-of General Joseph E. Johnston, through this ger would be perceived in time to meet and check it at Harper's Ferry, instead of some point on the Upper Potomac, where, with such officers as the military administration habitually stations there, the approach of danger is known to the country only by a stampede of our forces from Winchester. Williamsport, or Harper's Ferry, and by a panic of the authorities at Washington. who, knowing nothing with regard to the movements or magnitude of the invading forces, fall an easy prey to every idle and vagrant rumor which vexes the atmosphere a time of alarm and uncertainty. unknown is always portentous. In the absence of the definite configurations reveal ed to the mind by assured knowledge, the startled imagination, while blindly groping in the dark, peoples all space with "gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire." Even so brave a heart as that of King Richard, in the play

> shadows," as he exclaims: "By the Apostle Paul, shadows to night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers Armed in proof."

of our great dramatist, was appalled

And so, during the last few days, we have seen the administration starting at specters uttering panic cries of alarm, and with its hands palsied by imaginary terrors, simply because it had neglected to take the most ordinary precautions for properly watching and occluding the Shenandoah valley. Inpoints actually occupied, and points which should have been occupied for purposes of observation have been left without any guard whatever. Military incompetence on the Upper Potomac has been reinforced by military incompetence in Baltimore, as illustrated by Major General Lew. Wallace, who is retained in command just long graceful events which preceded the occupation of Winchester by the enemy at this time, or which attended the name of the department, as if color in the mand of the department, as if color in the mand of the department. ble intrusion of his alacrity for blundering and that too when it is no secret that in his "civil capacity" he has, by his illegal proceedings, brought down on his head, as we understand, the gravest censure of the Attorney General of the United States.

What wonder that under such an admin-istration of our military affairs a paltry squadron of two or three hundred bold mere squad of ten men can approach within four miles of a city containing two han-dred thousand inhabitants, garrisoned by twenty thousand men, and burn at their leisure the mansion of the Governor of Maryland; or that five hundred menshould, by simply sitting down before one of the forts of Washington and establishing a weak skirmish line, succeed in placing the Capital of the nation under siege, cutting its telegraphic communications with Balta-more, burning the house of a Cabinet Min-ister within six miles of the city, and reducing the Government to the necessity of relying on river and sea navigations for its relying on river and sea navigations for its connections with the great North? And all this, be it remembered, happens in the fourth year of the war, with men by hundreds of thousands under arms!

And now we ask, the whole nation will ask, who is responsible for such humiltation?—Is it the President, the Secretary of War, the chief of staff, or can't be that our military affairs are still left at such loose ends (as we know them to baye here hefore) that

(as we know them to have been before) that ruption of the enemy into Maryland. Winchester was evacuated with John Gilpin speed; and eighteen field pleces, five thousand five hundred muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition were left behind by the fugitives—a valuable gift to the invading enemy.

After such repeated experience of the military relations held by this valley to the safety of Washington and to the success of impending operations against Richmond, it might have been supposed that military priges to twenty-five costs per week.

military incompetence at Washington. No respect for the President's honesty of purrespect for the President's "nonesty of purpose," and no admiration for the purity, intelligence and administrative skill which they may recognize in the other executive departments of the Government, will stand in the way of ridding the War Department of the incubus which now visibly rests on it under its present management—making it a shame and a reproach to the nation.—And in so saving we intend no particular And in so saying we intend no particular And in so saying we intend no particular personal allusion to Mr. Stanton for we do not know to-day that he is responsible for these things. It may be that he confines himself strictly to the civil details of his office, and does not meddle in the matters which somebody under him or above him brings to such confusion. But we do know that somebody is responsible for the late gross mallegange, which must say a sand in our mile. malfeasance, which must ever stand in our mil-itary annals as a national disgrave, so long as posterity shall revert to the time when five hundred men laid Washington under siege for two days with ten or twenty thousand men behind its defenses! Such is the penalty which a nation pays for being ruled in any department by its ignorance rather than its intel-

ligence. Nor does the evil end with the disappearance of the late fright. Who, after such an exhibition of military incompetence in our councils, can repose any confidence in the military administration so long as it shall remain subject to its present directors? What security can any man feel when the watchmen from the walls of our national capital lift up their voices only to expose their own ignorance of the nature and extent of the peril from which they call the people to save them? What Governor of what State will be prompt hereafter to respond to the tap of the drum in Washington if its alarms are beaten with most vehemence when there is the least known about the necessity for disturbing the country?

An immense clamer has been raised without cause during the last few days. Who is sure that while the conditions of our ig-norance remain as they are, the next clamor may not come with cause, and find the War Department as little prepared to meet real danger as it has proved little prepared to face an imaginary one? Let all loval peo-ple lay these things to heart, but above all and first of all, let the President of the United States be assured that for these things his countrymen will hold him to a strict account, and that they will exact full atonement for the great indignity which the nation has just suffered in the eyes of the

The President, we know, is ambitious to earn not only the good opinions of his fellow-citizens, but also to receive their votes at the next election. If he would receive them he must be careful to deserve them; and if he should in this way vindicate his claim to the renewed confidence of the country, we are sure that we could sincerely rejoice this success, not from any interest we take in his personal fortunes any more than in those of any other man of any other party, but because we desire the best wellare of the republic in this day, when she requires the highest statesmanship and the most exalted capacity to conduct to a wise conclusion the affairs of the state. His merits and his pretensions are now trembling in the balance, held by the hands of a confiding and much enduring people, who have continued long to hope against hope under the military misrule of which they are only too painfully conscious, but to the patient endurance of which there is a limit set, equally by physical necessity and by po-lifical prudence. The protraction of the war, long-drawn out by divided military coansels, by injudicious civil policies, and by incompetent officers in the field, is seen every body to be the precursor either of a disunfon peace (rendered a physical ne-cessity by the military imbecility which is breaking down the giant strength of the country) or of a change in the administra-tions which shall at least afford the people one last hope of saving the country, where, if things remain as they are, there is now none. If the President does not apply a corrective, at once timely and radical, to the evils of which the loyal States complain with just reason, they will not hesitate to apply the only corrective which lies within their reach, through the ballot box. We do not so write under any inspira-

tions of passion or partisanship. We have used earnest words because the times called for them. We suppress even the utterance of that indignation which we feel it would be righteous to cherish in view of the re-cent abuse of the confidence reposed by the people in their civil rulers. We speak simply as to wise men. Let wise men judge what we say, and we abide their verdict. in the full assurance that they will pronounce us to have spoken words of truth and soberness in a day when paltering and levity, whether in office or out of office, are certainly out of place.

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